AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

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WHOLE NO. 1117. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 26.

There is an idiom in truth which falsehood can never imitate.—Lord Napier.

Hoover Says Jobs for Idle Should Be Made by Sharing Work

Tells Conference of Bankers and Industrial Leaders That Turning Jobless Into Wage Earners Is Essential to Business Recovery — Conference Selects President of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to Head Work-Sharing Committee.

Washington.—President Hoover urged further shortening of hours to relieve unemployment in his address to the conference of approximately 250 American banking and industrial leaders here, convened by him to organize the forces of finance and business against the depression.

The President expressed the belief that, with the exception of Federal employes, reducing the number of hours worked per week is not the concern of the Government, and should be left to employers and employes in private business.

On the subject of spreading work by reducing the number of hours per week, the President said:

"In the furtherance of business recovery it is clearly necessary that there be coordination of effort in bringing about the return of unemployed to employment in the natural industries.

"It is doubtful whether any action we could take at this time would so greatly accelerate our progress toward the welfare of our unemployed millions, or so widely give us an assurance to the benefit of widespread spending power as further spread of equitable plans of sharing the available work.

"As a matter of national policy, the shortening of hours is necessary, not alone to meet the need of the moment, but it may be necessary to take up the slack in the future from the vast and sudden advance in labor-saving devices.

"As the result of conferences similar to this nearly three years ago, many industries realigned their operations by shorter hours to retain thousands of thousands of workers who otherwise would have been dismissed.

"Nevertheless, the still further spreading of available work in industrial, commercial and police activities, especially with every recovery of employment, should be a vital consideration.

"Your committee in the Twelfth District recently inaugurated a drive for this spread of work. Already it is a great success.

"Many methods have been proposed by labor and industrial leaders to systematically shorten hours.

"Whatever I may favor the purpose of these plans, I agree with both the employers and the leaders with whom I have consulted that its direction is not properly the function of Government, except as advised to the operation of Government service.

"Moreover, with all the various phases of employment and operation to be met in private business, no general rule can be applied.

"Results must be achieved through cooperation on the part of employers and employes suited to each locality and industry.

"I suggest you should consider the effective part which you can play in further forwarding organization to this end."

The Conference adopted President Hoover's recommendation and made Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, chairman of the committee to provide increased employment through sharing work.

Commercial Telegraphers Postpone 1932 Convention

Chicago, Ill.—By a referendum vote the members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union postponed their 1932 convention scheduled to be held September 12, 1932, until economic conditions are stabilized, C. M. Hutchman, chairman of the general executive board, announced.

70 to 80-Hour Week Imposed On German Railway Employes

Amsterdam, Holland.—"In spite of the enormous unemployment, the traffic staff of the German railways are still required to put in from 70 to 80 hours service in the week," declared the International Transport Workers' Federation in a press report on the hours of service of German railway employes.

"A section of Dahlem," the report adds, "employes sometimes have to be on duty for 16 hours at a stretch. Some of the employes are not even given the days off to which they are entitled. The staff attached to one of the Berlin stations has accumulated 250 free days which have not been given. The personnel has been reduced to a minimum. There is not a man to spare. The employes are overworked, and the safety of the traffic is in danger."

Hordes of Jobless Boys Tramp Highways Looking for Work, Children's Bureau Says

Washington.—Growing hordes of jobless boys are tramping the highways and riding freight trains throughout the United States in search of work, according to a study by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The study covers boys under 21 years of age. Many of them have attended college or high school. Local employers refuse to give them jobs. Local authorities have not instituted public works to employ them. In many instances support from the family or public relief agencies is wholly inadequate to feed all the children. So the older boys take to the road in search of work.

The study points out that most of the communities through which the boys pass are not able to meet the needs of their own unemployed properly and the task has been left to the main but 24 homes. "Move on! Move on!" cry the authorities in every town.

Dr. W. McMillen, associate professor in the graduate school of social service administration at the University of Chicago, who made the investigation on which the Children's Bureau based its study, concentrated his efforts in the Southwest from March to June. He found the boys had ventured to that region to escape cold weather and to look for seasonal work in the cotton fields, lettuce gardens and canteloupe patches.

He found them hitch-hiking and riding freight cars, cooking their crude meals in the "jungles" about railroad yards, sleeping on jail floors, and then moving on when municipal authorities refused to help them.

Along the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad," Professor McMillen said, "many small towns in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona have had the founding of about 200 men and boys daily during the winter and spring. This railroad from September to April recorded almost 417,000 trespassers ejected on its 9,118 miles of track. In one month of May it was estimated that 1500 trespassers per day rode the freights through Kansas City and that from 20 to 25 per cent of these were boys.

"Boys from New England and the north Central States were found to Washington, D. C., and farther South. During the six months ending in April the Travelers' Aid Society today the approximately 2,600 boys were known to be transients. In Memphis, Tenn., in September to March 3,000 transient boys were on their way."

To the simple situation Prof. McMillen recommended that life in their home towns be made more attractive for the boys by various sorts of community activities in vocational education, recreation and gymnastics. To provide for the boys already on the road he urged a national transient service fund to aid communities who are getting "more than their normal share of vagrants" and labor camps with forestry activities and similar work for the transient jobless who have no homes.

LABOR DAY TALKS OF GREEN AND MORRISON GO ON RADIO

Washington.—The Labor Day address which William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor delivers at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, September 5, will be broadcast over the network of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Green will speak at West View Park at 3 p. m. Eastern daylight saving time, which is 2 p. m. Central daylight saving time, and 1 p. m. Mountain daylight saving time. The address will be given under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union.

President Green will also deliver an address in Trinity Cathedral, Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, on Sunday evening, September 4, at 8 o'clock.

The Labor Day address of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, will be delivered at Washington, D. C., on Monday, September 5, at 12 o'clock noon, Eastern standard time, and will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.

3,000,000 BRITISH JOBLESS BOOST IDLE INSURANCE COST

London, Eng.—"Alarm is being expressed in Government circles at the continued increase in unemployment," declares the London Daily Herald organ of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party.

The number of registered unemployed is 2,811,782, which is 98,432 more than a year ago. To this must be added those not on the register, making a total probable increase of 250,000, which brings the unemployed up to more than 3,000,000.

"One consequence of the increase," the Herald said, "is that the economies imposed for the purpose of the means test and other restrictions have not been realized.

"The committee of representatives of local authorities is at work at the request of the Minister of Health investigating possible measures of economy in local expenditures.

"One proposal, put forward by a committee of municipal officers, involves an extension of the poor relief system. The effect would be that able-bodied persons driven by the unemployment means test to seek relief would still have to be maintained by their relations.

"At present that obligation applies only when the recipient of relief is a sick or aged person.

"Large numbers of able-bodied unemployed persons have had to seek poor law relief as the result of the present means test. Now the idea is that even if they get such relief, their relatives, wherever they live, shall be forced to aid the authority. This suggestion is among those being considered by the economy committees of the local authorities."

Legion Favors Flexible Work Week to Make Jobs

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Henry I. Stevens, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, said that incomplete returns on the Legion membership showed that the members overwhelmingly favor a shorter or "flexible" work week to spread work and increase employment.

He stated that if the shorter work week were universally adopted today the more than 11,000,000 jobless would be nearly absorbed in the ranks of the wage earners. He said the Legion's poll showed that farming districts are affected as it strongly as the industrial centers.

Harriman Visions Shorter Hours in Remote Future

Washington.—Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, visioned shorter hours for jobless workers as the proposals for long-range business recovery and a counter-attack for business and the Government on the disastrous effects of the business cycle.

He expressed the belief that shorter hours will give the workers more leisure and more opportunity to consume some of the goods which they help to make in the fields of overproduction. He stated that shorter hours do not necessarily mean a diminution in plant capacity. Though the individual may work fewer hours a week, the factory manager can introduce labor-displacing machinery and somebody shifts will turn out the same or greater amounts of goods, he said.

Mr. Harriman also favored a national economic council completely controlled by business men to secure the coordination of business activities and prevent the glut of manufactured goods.

11,400,000 JOBLESS IN THE UNITED STATES

President Green of American Federation of Labor Says Unemployed Will Reach 13,000,000 Next Winter Unless Millions of Jobs Are Created by Shortening Hours.

Washington.—The unemployed in August reached the alarming figure of 11,400,000, with 13,000,000 wage earning jobless by next winter unless immediate action is taken to shorten work hours and thus create jobs for the idle, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on unemployment based on reports received from organizations affiliated with the Federation.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"Unemployment in August was at the highest point since the depression began.

"Our preliminary estimate for July based on Government figures, shows 11,400,000 persons out of work in the United States, and trade union figures for August show no improvement.

"In July, layoffs for the summer dull season added more than 300,000 to the army of unemployed.

"With unemployment already more than double great as last year, we face a winter of unthinkable suffering.

"Between now and next January, nearly two millions more will be cast out on losing their jobs in industry and agriculture—if layoffs are no more than normal.

"This will mean well over 13,000,000 out of work by January, unless jobs can be created by the million if we are to avoid an unspeakable catastrophe.

"Even a substantial improvement in industry could not do more than scratch the surface of the problem.

"Taking our union unemployment reports as an indicator of business, the fact that unemployment stopped increasing in August is encouraging.

"It is August, over 250,000 persons a month had been joining the jobless army.

"The check in this rise shows a distinct improvement over each of the two previous depression summers, when unemployment increased in August, but it does not show any more jobs created.

"Normally industry begins in August to prepare for the fall busy season, and workers are put back on the job.

"This year jobs have not increased.

"Weighing all the evidence, we must still have to be maintained by their relations.

"At present that obligation applies only when the recipient of relief is a sick or aged person.

"Large numbers of able-bodied unemployed persons have had to seek poor law relief as the result of the present means test. Now the idea is that even if they get such relief, their relatives, wherever they live, shall be forced to aid the authority. This suggestion is among those being considered by the economy committees of the local authorities."

Barbers' Membership Drive Gains 1,354 in One Month

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America added 1,354 to its membership during the last month, J. C. Shanessy, president of the union, declared.

"Our membership campaign is steadily pushing forward, although there is nothing spectacular about it and no great sounding of trumpets as we move forward on the ideal of complete organization," Mr. Shanessy said.

"A never-ending campaign is a part of our policy. Instead of having periods and forward surges and then static for a time. While we may be quiescent in some parts of our jurisdiction we are active in another. We believe this keeping constantly at it will eventually prove its worth by results.

"Our union is wholeheartedly in accord with this plan and qualified by merit for better things and a larger and more militant membership. The present drive campaign has acted as an inspiration to other trade unions and they have entered the lists."

Milwaukee Terrazzo Union Breaks Wage-Cut Lockout

Milwaukee, Wis.—The two weeks' lockout against members of Terrazzo Workers' Union No. 20 and Terrazzo Helpers' Union No. 18 instituted by contractors because the unions refused to accept a second wage cut, was ended when the contractors agreed to submit the question to arbitration as provided in the agreement between the unions and the contractors. About 200 union members are affected.

The union members contended that the lockout was precipitated when the unions, after accepting a cut from $1.37½ to $1.25 per mechanics and from 75 cents to 75 cents per hour for helpers in June, refused to accept another cut to $1 for mechanics and 65 cents for helpers, after which they had signed a one-year agreement.

Steel Company President Raises Wages 20 Per Cent

Camden, N. J.—Mr. H. W. Fielding, president of a Camden steel concern, announced that he would spend $10,000 of his personal funds to give his 25 employes a 20 per cent increase in pay for one week. The total pay-up will cost him $200 a week.

Although admitting that present business conditions do not warrant the wage increase, Mr. Fielding said:

"It is simply a matter of doing others of large industries to do in proportion what I have done.

"It would put money in the hands of workmen, who need it and will spend it. I believe if the plan were carried out generally in industry, it would be only a short time before American business would arrive at good health."

Mr. Fielding said the wage increase was not a readjustment from previous wage cuts, since there had been none at his factory.

LABOR BROADCASTS

The following is the program for September 4 to November 6 of radio addresses in the second series on "American Labor and the Nation" given under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education with the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers Education Bureau of America:

Sept. 4—The Closed and Open Shop, Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Sept. 11—Wages and Hours. John L. Lewis, president, United Mine Workers of America.

Sept. 18—Technological Unemployment. James Maloney, president, Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada.

Sept. 25—Labor and International Relations. Daniel J. Tobin, president, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Oct. 2—Labor and the News. Chester M. Wright, editor, International Labor News Service.

Oct. 9—Collective Bargaining. Charles P. Howard, president, International Typographical Union.

Oct. 16—Labor and Judicial Reform. James Wilson, president, Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Oct. 23—Labor and Immigration. Thomas F. Flaherty, assistant treasurer, National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Oct. 30—Labor and the Negro. Phillip Randolph, president, Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters.

Nov. 6—Labor Legislation. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, California State Federation of Labor.

The addresses are broadcast over a nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sundays from 12 to 12:30 p. m. Eastern standard time.

NEW YORK PRINTERS WIN STRIKE FOR UNION SHOP

Financial Chronicle Gives Up "Open-Shop" Plan After Two Weeks' Fight with Union Solidarity.

New York.—After a two weeks' attempt to operate with nonunion printers, the New York Financial Chronicle returned to the union fold.

In an article entitled "Financial Chronicle Tries 'Open Shop' and Returns to Union Operation After Costly Experiment," the Monthly Bulletin of New York Typographical Union Number 6 gives the following account of the union's victory:

"The New York Financial Chronicle, one of the leading financial journals of the country, notified its composing room employes of its determination to carry on thenceforth on an 'open-shop' basis.

"The management, apparently, was led to the belief that it could operate successfully its composing room as a nonunion shop because of the large number of replied received from help-wanted ads.

"The promoters of the plan had advertised in daily papers for pressmen and compositors to work under 'open-shop' conditions. Supplementing these replies were many applications made directly to the nonunionist who had been put in the position of superintendent.

"Immediately upon being informed of the firm's decision, the Typographical Union leased an assembly room in the old Tribune building on Nassau street, one block from the Financial Chronicle office, and became 'strike' headquarters for the members of the chapel as well as the 'base of operations.'

"The president selected Grosvenor Beach to handle the situation. The latter, a new man on a new job, did his work in a highly proficient manner, conducting a campaign to realize the support that has redounded to the credit of himself and the union.

"The Chronicle, a weekly publication, had a force of forty-two men and women—thirty-eight members of No. 6 and four unattached nonunionists—and on its composing-room staff when it made its 'open-shop' declaration. Every one of the staff, including the 'nonunionists,' declined the Chronicle's invitation to remain in its employ under the nonunion conditions.

"The two weeks the Chronicle staggered along under the 'open-shop' arrangements, and each issue was overwhelmingly boycotted by the members of the chapel, in view of its financial record and statistics. During this period, several conferences were held with the members of the firm by President Howard, Organizers Blanch and Beach. Subsequently the chief owner indicated a willingness to meet the former. Accordingly, President Howard and Mr. Beach met with Mr. Jacob Seibert, and in the conference which took an agreement whereby every one of the disgruntled employes were returned the next morning, without prejudice, to the positions formerly held by them.

"The difficulty was one of the most important occurrences in printing trade circles in many years, and its progress and conclusion created considerable interest.

"The thorough unionism displayed by Chairman Edgar and the members of the Chronicle Chapel, and assistance they gave President Howard, Organizer Beach and Organizer Fahey (who had laid preliminary plans before the actual break came) is recognized and appreciated. All, too, in the work of other members who directly cooperated with Mr. Beach.

"The two weeks' campaign to bring the Financial Chronicle back to the fold was a clean-cut and honorably conducted. Thus the union's victory is the more pronounced!"

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL BODY FAVORS FIVE-DAY WEEK

New York.—The Lower Manhattan Industrial Association adopted the following resolution in favor of the five-day week:

Whereas, Machinery and mass production have largely taken the place of hand labor; and

Whereas, There are today 11,000,000 people out of employment who are idle because no work can be found for them; and

Whereas, The economic and social problem of such a condition can not be tolerated; and

Whereas, Men and women must be permitted to earn a living and work must be supplied for those willing to work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lower Manhattan Industrial Association go on record to urge and advocate the adoption of a five-day week week for industry and business in order that available work may be spread over a greater number of employes to alleviate the distress of unemployment.

ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW HELD VALID BY JUDGE

Justice O'Donoghue of Supreme Court of District of Columbia Refuses Injunction to Restrain Fur Workers' Union from Picketing Nonunion Shop.

Washington.—The provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law were squarely upheld by Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in dismissing an application for an injunction brought by Capitol Fur Shop against the Washington local of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

The case is believed to be the first real test of the validity of the new law.

The application for an injunction sought to restrain members of the Fur Workers' Union from picketing and carrying signs in front the premises of the Fur Shop stating that the concern was unfair to organized labor, and to restrain certain other alleged acts of duress.

Six affidavits were filed in support of the bill, alleging various acts of intimidation practiced by pickets in front the concern by agents of the union. The affidavit of one employe was to the effect that his nose had been broken in what he believed to be an assault upon him by two members of the union. Another affidavit was by a pedestrian who claimed he had been bustled and colluded with on the street when he was seeking to enter the Fur Shop, and that his hair on the premises had been blocked.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act was placed squarely in issue by Daniel S. Ring, attorney for the Fur Workers' Union, who moved on behalf of the Union and twelve members who were named defendants, that the bill be dismissed on the ground that the provisions of the anti-injunction law prevented the issuance of an injunction in the case at bar, the facts stated in the application.

Justice O'Donoghue was watched with keen interest both representatives of organized employes and employers. Labor officials were well pleased with Justice O'Donoghue's decision sustaining the validity of the anti-injunction law. But antiunion employers viewed the decision with alarm. They saw that it deprived them of their strongest weapon in fighting organized labor.

WORLD HOURS-CUT DRIVE BY TRANSPORT WORKERS

Bevin Says International Solidarity of Labor Is Necessary to Prevent Employers Using Nationalism Against Workers' Interest.

Prague, Czechoslovakia.—A world-wide drive to secure shorter hours for transport workers everywhere is to be opened by the International Transport Workers' Federation, declared Ernest Bevin, secretary of the British Transport and General Workers' Union, who is here to attend the conference of the Federation's executive committee. He emphasized his belief that employers are using nationalism as a cloak to the activities of various countries separated so that they become free to form a united front block from the Financial Chronicle office, and became 'strike' headquarters for the members of the chapel as well as the 'base of operations.'

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Chicago Bakers Adopt 6-Hour Day to Provide Jobs for Idle

Chicago.—The Chicago members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America are working on the six-hour day with six hours' pay. The shorter work day was introduced to provide more employment for union members.

Green Indorses Action of Hoover's Business Conference to Cut Hours

GERMAN TRADE UNIONS MAINTAIN FIGHTING POWER

Berlin, Germany.—A report by the officials of the German National Trade Union Federation for 1931 shows that the prolonged economic depression has not broken the fighting strength of the German trade union movement.

The affiliated organizations had a membership of 4,134,902 at the end of 1931, of whom 976,849 were women and 170,854 juveniles. The decrease of 681,667 from the 1930 figure of 4,716,569 amounted to 12.3 per cent.

"Compared with the loss of members experienced by other trade unions in the economic depression resulting from the currency collapse between 1922 and 1924, when the figure fell from 7.8 millions to about 4 millions," the report said, "the loss sustained during this present crisis, which has been so much longer and more severe, is relatively small.

"Those who have remained members of the Trade Unions since 1924 increased in number from 4.0 millions to 4.9 millions by the end of 1931, and these are the picked troops of the movement; they have stood the test with the masses whom the Revolution sent flocking to the Unions in 1919 and 1920, who, however, in a downward wave of hard-fought struggle, had to be written off.

"Dire need has not been enough to tear from the Unions this nucleus of fighting members, for at the end of 1931 the membership (4,134,902) was still slightly above that at the end of 1924 (4,023,867) and considerably higher than at the end of 1928 (3,932,695), and this fighting nucleus of the movement as a whole has remained steadfast and unswerving throughout the present economic blizzard."

Despite the fact that some unions were compelled to reduce their benefit rates or periods in order to balance their budgets, they paid out 109,888,848 reichsmarks in benefits to their members who had become victims to the mismanagement of those who are now leading German industries. This large sum was allocated to the following funds: Sickness benefit, family benefit, invalidity benefit, holiday benefit, removal benefit, and emergency benefit.

If the German trade unions gave their members no other advantages, this practical example alone shows how unfounded is the frequent blather about the "powerlessness" of organized labor.

Unemployment Cuts Trade Union Membership in Austria

Vienna, Austria.—The National Trade Union Federation of Austria closed 1931 with a membership of 582,687 manual and non-manual workers in the affiliated unions, according to the 1931 yearbook of the Federation. The unions suffered a loss of 72,500 members during the year. This corresponds quite closely with the increase in the number of unemployed, which rose by about 70,000.

The outstanding event of the Austrian unions during 1931 was the founding in the Federation of a home for trade union youth, to be called the Anton Huber House, which serves for the educational work of the unions and also as a youth home. This is the only home of its kind in Austria, and has already proved itself to be a most useful institution.

15,000 GET GOVERNMENT WORK IN NEW SOUTH WALES

5-Day, 40-Hour Week with $14 Wages Married Men Will Work from Two to Three Weeks Out of Five.

Sydney, Australia.—The Unemployment Department of the State of New South Wales allocated one million pounds for the commencement of unemployment relief works in the Sydney metropolitan area and in country districts. It was stated that employment would be provided for 15,000 men.

The first call-up was for men with four or more children. They are to work 40 hours per week, five days of eight hours each, and will be paid at basic wage rates, which will give each man approximately 2 pounds 15 shillings ($14) per week for the 5 days' work.

Married men with six or more children are to work three weeks out of five. Those with five children are to work two weeks out of five, and those with four children are to work two weeks out of five, while those with smaller families are to get two weeks' work out of three. It will also be made for unemployed married men with one child, single men with dependents, and single men with no children and single men generally.

Prime Minister Stevens of the New South Wales Government is the head of the Unemployment Council. Organized labor is represented by Mr. G. Buckland, secretary of the Central Branch of the Australian Workers' Union.

Australian Workers Are Conscripted Under Unemployment Insurance Scheme

Melbourne, Australia.—A vigorous protest against the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act of the State of Victoria, under which an attempt is being made to force the unemployed to perform work in return for assistance benefits, was launched by the Melbourne Trades Hall Council and the unions affiliated with it.

"Under the labor in Victoria," declares the Australian Worker, the official organ of the Australian Workers' Union, "the unemployed have the right, that the performance of work in return for assistance payments is enforced conscription, inasmuch as clause 9 of the Act sets out that any unemployed person refusing to accept work offered in the municipalities or in the forest areas by the Labor Bureau shall be immediately be deprived of sustenance benefits.

"In the case of municipal works the rates of pay, in lieu of sustenance, have been fixed at 1 shilling and 3 pence per hour for married men, 11 pence per hour for single men, and 8 pence per hour for persons under 21 years of age.

"The maximum number of hours that can be worked ranges from 48 per week in the case of single men to 32 per week in the case of married men with families or aged children or over. But the sustenance payment is regulated in such a way that no income must exceed the total income, plus sustenance, exceed 2 pounds 17 shillings per week. In the case of a married man with a family with eight children amounts to 2 pounds per week, the sustenance cannot exceed 17 shillings per week.

"In the case of forestry work the rate of pay is 1 shilling 3 pence per hour for the first 24 hours, and 1 shilling 1 penny per hour afterwards. A working week of 48 hours is provided, giving a weekly wage return of 1 pound 16 shillings for the first 24 hours—equivalent to 2 pounds 16 shillings for a full 48-hour working week.

"These rates of pay, along with the conditions under which the men are employed on the work, constitute a flat violation of the Federal award for forestry workers, which is binding on all trade unions, particularly the Australian Workers' Union, are working. Views of the Australian Workers' Union are also opposed to the Victorian Government's action in singling out the forestry workers for special treatment, and in making a sweeping scheme, nothing is more certain than that an attempt will be made to extend it to private enterprise.

"It can be taken for granted that organized labor in Victoria will put up a big fight to protect the economic interests of the workers in that State."

A. F. of L. President Says Work-Sharing Principle to Provide Jobs, Accepted by the Conference, Was Adopted by Organized Labor Many Months Ago —Predicts Early Application of 5-Day Week and Shorter Work Day.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, approved the work-sharing principle to relieve unemployment adopted by the conference of bankers and industrial leaders called together by President Hoover in order to consider measures for combatting the business depression.

Mr. Green pointed out that the sharing work principle was not up early in the unemployment crisis as organized labor's plan to provide work for the jobless, and said that it goes to the root of the unemployment problem.

Though the action of the conference he visioned the early and the general acceptance of the five-day week and shorter work day in all industry.

In a statement on the position of the conference in favor of spreading work, Mr. Green said:

"In my judgment the unemployment situation was considered in a definite and practical way by the men in attendance at the conference composed of business, financial and labor representatives called by the President.

"An equitable distribution of the amount of work available, which is advocated by Labor, was approved by the conference as a partial remedy for unemployment.

"The pledge of those in attendance at the conference to encourage and urge employers to spread the amount of work available in private industry among a larger number of workers and to serve in every possible way in order to bring about a national acceptance of this plan shows that the conference was determined to go to the root of the unemployment problem.

"Work opportunities can be created only by sharing the amount of work there is to do.

"The number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day must be reduced in order to allocate work available among a larger number of workers.

"Through such procedure work opportunities will be created.

"More people will be accorded an opportunity to earn a living and unemployment will be decreased.

"An application of the share-the-work principle of national scope will be of great help to thousands of willing workers.

"To put into effect it will provide work opportunities for a large number of this class of our citizens who are suffering very greatly from unemployment.

"The steps taken at the conference should lead to the early and widest application of the five-day week and the shorter work day in all parts of private industry where it can be quickly and practically applied.

"The suggestion that this conference can be properly interpreted as a significant forward step in economic thought which has been sponsored by Labor to bring about an adjustment of weekly and daily work periods in order to conform with our constantly increasing facilities for production.

"The recommendation of the conference that working time in all lines of industry be reduced so that the amount of work available may be spread among a larger number of workers should be accepted and supported by employers and employes in all lines of industry."

$52,500,000 FOR RELIEF OF JOBLESS IN AUSTRALIA

Employment on Public Works Will Be Provided Instead of the "Dole."

Sydney, Australia.—The Premiers' Conference convened by Prime Minister Lyons of Australia decided upon a three-year plan of unemployment relief involving the expenditure of 15,000,000 pounds ($52,500,000). This amount will be allocated to the six State and three prime ministers participated in the conference. Under the plan unemployment relief 1,000,000 pounds will be made available for special and urgent measures to provide work for the people.

The unemployment relief expenditure is to be additional to the public works program of the States. Special unemployment relief is to be provided on the principle of national work schemes formed in the various States to launch relief works.

Prime Minister Lyons said the premiers recognized that the system of doling out relief was uneconomic and destructive of the morale of the people, and that a determined effort should be made to devise a plan under which a substantial portion of the large sums of money now paid out in doles could be diverted into profitable reproductive Government works, or used to stimulate semi-public and private enterprise.